

II

## BOROUGH OF SAFFRON WALDEN

## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Irene M. Conway Hastilow, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.P.H., D.C.H., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., M.R.S.H.

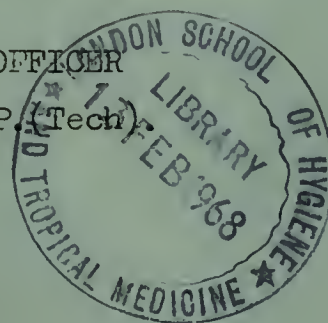
(Medical Officer of Health, Saffron Walden Corporation;  
Medical Officer of Health, Saffron Walden Rural District Council;  
Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, Essex County Council;  
School Medical Officer, Essex County Council).

- and the -

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR and HOUSING OFFICER  
E.D. Edwards, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., R.P. (Tech)

- for the -

Year Ended 31st December, 1963.





July, 1964.

PREFACE

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Saffron Walden Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have the honour to present the fourteenth Annual Report of your Medical Officer of Health and the ninth of your Public Health Inspector on the health of the Borough of Saffron Walden.

The estimated mid-year population rose from 8,110 in 1962 to 8,350 in 1963.

There were 146 live births and 121 deaths compared with 129 births and 127 deaths in 1962.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 17.49 compared with 15.91 in 1962. Multiplied by the comparability factor of 1.10 this gives a figure of 19.23 compared with 15.91 in 1962.

The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 14.49 compared with 15.66 in 1962. Multiplying the death rate by the comparability factor of 0.65 gives the figure of 9.42 compared with 8.456 in 1962.

Two children under 1 year died in 1963 compared with one in 1962.

On the whole 1963 proved to be a healthy year although there were occasional mild outbreaks of diarrhoea and vomiting from time to time and the outbreak of measles interfered with schooling in the case of some of the younger children.

Once again no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred during the year, but I would particularly urge all parents to have their children immunised early in infancy and to maintain their immunity by ensuring that they receive booster doses to protect them against diphtheria and tetanus (lockjaw) on reaching school age.

Vaccination against smallpox should be carried out between the ages of 1 and 2 years and revaccination can be performed later in life when necessary. Fortunately no cases of typhoid were imported into the Borough from Zermatt in the Spring of 1963 but I would strongly advise all persons going abroad to places where typhoid is likely to occur to be inoculated against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, at least four weeks, and preferably six weeks, before they leave England. When travelling abroad strict attention should be paid to hand washing especially before handling food. If there is doubt about the purity of the water it is advisable to rub the hands over with disinfectant after washing with soap and water, there are a number of non-toxic disinfectants on the market now which can be used in this way.





Only three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1963 compared with five cases in 1962 and the Chest Clinic is to be congratulated on the excellent results obtained by treatment, and for the careful checking of contacts and the protection given by injections with B.C.G. where this was indicated. In addition Essex County Council offers B.C.G. inoculations to all young adolescents at their schools or at the Clinic, if preliminary skin tests show that such inoculations are necessary.

The visits of the Cambridge Mass Radiography Unit is also most helpful in discovering cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and other diseases of the heart and lungs. We were fortunate in that the Unit was again able to visit the Borough in March 1963.

The number of persons X-rayed was 2,493 compared with 2,244 in 1959. (This was after the school children had been excluded from the figures). This represented an increase of 11%.

Apart from illnesses we have to consider injuries and fatalities due to accidents both on the roads and in the home. Much remains to be done in this matter. The majority of accidents in the home could be avoided by a little foresight. Precautions are particularly necessary in households where there are young children or elderly people.

It was necessary to take statutory action under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, in two cases during 1963. One case was that of an old lady of 88 years who had become mentally confused and who it was no longer safe to leave alone. A place was found for her in one of the Essex County Council Homes. The other case was that of a gentleman of 82 years who required hospital treatment; after a short stay in hospital he recovered sufficiently to return home.

Once again the voluntary associations were able to assist the aged, handicapped and needy; in the very severe weather early in the year the work of the voluntary associations was particularly valuable.

We wish to thank the members of the Council, and particularly the Public Health Committee, for the encouragement given us during the year and the Borough Officials for their help and assistance. Miss Lamb gave up her post as part-time Secretary in February, 1963 and Mrs. Dianne Redfern was appointed to take her place and has carried out her duties in a very able manner. Miss Lamb served the Borough Council most loyally during the years she was a part-time Secretary and we should like to put on record our appreciation and thanks of her very hard work and attention to duty. Our thanks are also due to Mrs. Boyton for the excellent help she is always most willing to render.

Miss Lamb has continued to act as a part-time Clinic Clerk for Essex County Council and we should like to thank her and Mrs. G. Sharp for the help they are always ready to give in taking messages when Mrs. Redfern is not on duty. Our thanks are due to Dr. Miller Wood, the Area Medical Officer, for kindly permitting his Clinic Clerks to assist in this way. It



would be very difficult to run the Department efficiently at times without this help.

We are,

Your obedient servants,

IRENE M. CONWAY HASTILOW

Medical Officer of Health.

E.D. EDWARDS

Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Department,  
69, High Street,  
Saffron Walden.

Telephone: Saffron Walden 2194.  
(At week-ends and in evenings  
Saffron Walden 3031).

Municipal Offices,  
Hill Street,  
Saffron Walden.

Telephone: Saffron Walden 3271.





BOROUGH OF SAFFRON WALDEN.

Mayor : Councillor Mrs. D.J. Hawkins, J.P.

Deputy Mayor : Alderman S.S. Wilson, J.P.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(as on 31st December, 1963).

Chairman : Alderman F.W. Goddard.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor A.H. Gatward.

The Mayor, Councillor Mrs. D.J. Hawkins. Alderman G.T. Barnard.

Alderman A.L. Godfrey.

Councillor R.W. Clitherow.

Councillor Mrs. K.A. Wilson.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

Irene M. Conway Hastilow, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
D.C.H., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., M.R.S.H.

Secretary : Mrs. D.M. Redfern (appointed 4.2.1963)

Borough Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer :

E.D. Edwards, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., R.P.(Tech).

Secretary : Mrs. A.M. Boyton.

Public Health Department:

69, High Street,  
Saffron Walden,  
Essex.



SECTION A - Statistics and social conditions of the Borough.

Area: 7,502 acres.

Population (Registrar General's estimate of  
resident population mid-year 1963): 8,350

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1963)  
according to Rate Books: 2,889

Rateable Value - (April 1st. 1963) : £391,646

Sum represented by Penny Rate (Year ended 31.3.63) : £505.19.3d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

(Corrections being made for inward and outward transfers)

	Male	Female	Total
<u>Live Births</u> : ( Legitimate :	70	66	136
(Illegitimate :	4	6	10

Birth Rate per 1000 population ..... 17.49

Birth Rate corrected by multiplication by Comparability

Factor of 1.10 ..... 19.23

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births : 6.85

	Male	Female
<u>Stillbirths</u> : ( Legitimate :	1	0
(Illegitimate :	0	0

Total Live and Still Births : 147

Stillbirths per 1000 live and still births : 6.80

	Male	Female	Total
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) :	0	2	2

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births : 13.7

Legitimate " " " legitimate live births : 14.71

Illegitimate " " " illegitimate " " : Nil

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total  
live births) : 6.85 (Total deaths - 1)

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total  
live births) : 6.85 (Total deaths - 1)

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined  
per 1000 total live and still births) : 13.61 (Total - 2)

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths - Nil.

Rate per 1000 total live and still births - Nil.



# DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES 1963.

(Figures in brackets refer to 1962)

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0 (0)	0 (0)
2. Tuberculosis, other	0 (0)	0 (0)
3. Syphilitic disease	0 (0)	0 (0)
4. Diphtheria	0 (0)	0 (0)
5. Whooping Cough	0 (0)	0 (0)
6. Meningococcal Infections	0 (0)	0 (0)
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0 (0)	0 (0)
8. Measles	0 (0)	0 (0)
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0 (0)	0 (0)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2 (3)	1 (0)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4 (3)	0 (0)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0 (0)	2 (1)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0 (0)	2 (0)
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	5 (4)	3 (4)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1 (0)	0 (0)
16. Diabetes	0 (1)	0 (0)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	9 (6)	10 (9)
18. Coronary disease, angina	14 (17)	5 (11)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1 (0)	1 (0)
20. Other heart disease	5 (3)	5 (2)
21. Other circulatory disease	2 (4)	2 (4)
22. Influenza	0 (0)	1 (0)
23. Pneumonia	12 (12)	11 (15)
24. Bronchitis	2 (4)	3 (2)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	0 (0)	0 (0)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0 (1)	1 (2)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1 (1)	0 (0)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	0 (0)	0 (1)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2 (1)	0 (0)
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0 (0)	0 (0)
31. Congenital malformations	0 (0)	2 (0)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5 (3)	3 (8)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	0 (1)	0 (0)
34. All other accidents	0 (1)	2 (2)
35. Suicide	1 (1)	0 (0)
36. Homicide and operations of war	1 (0)	0 (0)

Total deaths - 121 (Male - 67)  
(Female - 54)

DEATH RATE per 1000 of the estimated population : 14.49

Death rate corrected by multiplication by  
Comparability Factor of 0.65 : 9.42

There were 23 deaths from pneumonia in 1963 compared with 27 in 1962.  
Deaths from coronary disease and angina totalled 19 compared with 28  
in 1962, 21 in 1961 and 16 in 1960.





PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) notified during the year 1963.

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>
Measles .. .. .	74	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	0	0
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	0	0
Erysipelas .. .. .	1	0
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic .. .. .	0	0
(Non-paralytic .. .. .	0	0
Virus Encephalitis .. .. .	0	0
Sonne Dysentery .. .. .	0	0
Pneumonia .. .. .	0	0
Glandular Fever . .. .	0	0
Food Poisoning .. .. .	0	1 (suspected not)
Infective Hepatitis .. .. .	0	0 (confirmed )

Diphtheria.

For the fourteenth year running no cases of diphtheria were notified in the Borough.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during 1963.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

No outbreaks of Food Poisoning occurred in 1963.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Mild outbreaks of diarrhoea and vomiting, apparently of viral origin, continued to occur in 1963.

Tuberculosis.

New cases notified and mortality during 1963.

Three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and two cases moved into the Borough, but these two cases were later declared cured and removed from the Register.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis in 1963.



## SECTION B - General provisions of Public Health Services for the Borough.

Laboratory Service - Bacteriological Service. The Borough is served by the Public Health Laboratory, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge.

Ambulance Facilities - A day and night service is provided by Essex County Council and there is an Ambulance Station at Saffron Walden. Persons requiring an ambulance in an emergency should dial '999' and ask for an ambulance (where there is no dialling system it is sufficient to lift the receiver and ask for an ambulance).

The County Ambulance Service has been re-organised and in September 1st, 1962 it was arranged that all requests for free ambulance transport in the extra Metropolitan part of the County (except in an emergency when the '999' system should be used), should be made to Divisional Ambulance Control, Coval Lane, Chelmsford (Telephone Chelmsford 4801) as the local Ambulance Stations would not be manned for the greater part of the day.

The task of meeting the varied transport requirements for the very large number of patients - some 300,000 annually - in the Division, with a limited establishment of men and vehicles is a very difficult one and hospitals, general practitioners and others qualified to authorise free transport are asked to co-operate in this work by :-

- (a) ordering transport only for those patients who are incapable of making the journey to or from hospital by any other means.
- (b) using local hospitals as far as is compatible with the best interests of the patient.
- (c) giving at least 24 hours notice of all non-urgent transport requirements.
- (d) sending requests for non-urgent transport by post, whenever possible, so as to ease the heavy load on the telephone system at the Ambulance Control.
- (e) indicating in the case of urgent and semi-urgent admissions whether any delay can be tolerated and, if so, giving an estimate of the length of such delay.

Non-emergency calls are only accepted from a hospital, a doctor or nurse, or other competent person, such as a mental welfare officer.

### SERVICES PROVIDED BY ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

I am indebted to the Area Medical Officer, Dr. J.L. Miller Wood, for the following information :

Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery - These services are carried out by the Home Nurse/Midwives resident in the Borough.

Domiciliary Visiting by Health Visitors - Two Health Visitors work in the Borough, Miss. E.W. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M.(Part 1), H.V. Certificate and Mrs. D.P. Silver, B.Sc., S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Certificate.

Domestic Help Service - Applications for domestic help should be made to the Area Medical Officer, Mid-Essex Division, 75, Springfield Road, Chelmsford.





Care of Expectant Mothers - An Ante-Natal Clinic is held at 2 p.m on the 1st Tuesday of the month at 69, High Street, Saffron Walden.

Relaxation classes are held every Monday afternoon.

A Women's Welfare Clinic is conducted in conjunction with the Ante-Natal Clinic. This is not a Family Planning Clinic and advice and treatment are only given to married women and where pregnancy would be definitely detrimental to health.

Care of Children up to School Age - Child Welfare sessions are held at Saffron Walden every Friday afternoon.

Children are immunised against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough by their family doctors or at the Clinic, at the request of their parents. Smallpox vaccinations are not carried out at the Clinic as a routine but are performed by the family doctor.

Care of School Children - Regular School Medical Inspections are carried out at all schools. Children can be immunised against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and tuberculosis with the consent of their parents.

Dental Service - Treatment is given at 69, High Street, Saffron Walden and inspections are carried out in the schools.

Child Guidance - A clinic is held on the first Monday morning in each month at 69, High Street, Saffron Walden. Attendance is by appointment.

## HOSPITALS.

The hospitals are managed by the Regional Hospital Boards and provide medical, surgical and special treatment. The hospitals which serve Saffron Walden population are those in Saffron Walden, Cambridge and Bishop's Stortford.

Cases of Infectious Diseases requiring hospital care are admitted to Brookfields Hospital, Cambridge.

Maternity Cases are accommodated at Newmarket General Hospital, Cambridge Maternity Hospital and the Herts and Essex Hospital.

Chest Clinics are available for the population of the Borough. There is one at Saffron Walden General Hospital and one at Castle Hill, Cambridge.

Treatment of Venereal Diseases is provided at the Clinic at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and at the Herts and Essex Hospital, Bishop's Stortford.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Sect.47).  
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

It was necessary to take statutory action under these Acts in two cases in 1963.



## SECTION C - Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor (Mr. T.W. Cloughton) for the following report :-

### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The existing arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the Borough District are reasonably adequate despite the growth of the Town.

As reported in previous years the continued use of the old works is maintained by following the policy of carrying out certain minor improvements and additions annually.

As a result of recent analytic reports on the final effluent from the works it can be said the works are still capable of producing an effluent to comply with the usual standards.

The Borough Council is still mindful of the rate of growth of Saffron Walden and the possible need for New Sewage Disposal Works in the not too far distant future, but having regard to the above it has been decided that no action is called for at present. The matter will be reviewed in March, 1965.

The small disposal plants serving Swards End and Little Walden Council Housing Estates continue to give satisfactory service.

### Swimming Bath.

The purification and heating plant continue to operate very satisfactorily and a high standard of purity has been maintained at all times in the pool.

### Water Supply.

Throughout the district the standard of water for domestic purposes has been maintained at a high level as regards quality.

Apart from some shortage in isolated areas during times of drought, the supply has been satisfactory.

Number of dwelling houses and population served -

(a) Direct to houses	-	2,853 Houses.	Population	8,270
(b) By means of standpipes	-	36 Houses.	Population	80

Total Population served - 8,350.





## ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Received - 11.12.63. from Saffron Walden Borough Council per E.C.C.

Labelled - Main supply, Municipal Offices, Saffron Walden. From bore in chalk after filtration and softening.

### Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance : Clear and bright.		Hardness : Total .....	175
Turbidity : Nil.		Carbonate 175)	
		Non-carbonate 0)	
Colour ..... Nil.		Nitrate Nitrogen .....	6.4
Odour ..... Nil.		Nitrite Nitrogen .....	Absent.
pH. .... 7.3		Ammoniacal Nitrogen .....	0.000
Free Carbon Dioxide ..... 28		Oxygen Absorbed .....	0.25
Electric Conductivity ..... 580		Albuminoid Nitrogen .....	0.000
Dissolved Solids		Residual Chlorine .....	0.05
dried at 180°C. .... 390		Metals : Zinc .....	0.4
Chlorine present as Chloride . 25		Iron, Copper, Lead	Absent.
Alkalinity as			
Calcium Carbonate ..... 290			

### Bacteriological Results.

Number of colonies developing (1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20-22°C. on Agar per ml. in	(		
	...	...	...
	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction	... ml.	... ml.	... per 100 ml.
Bact.coli. (Type I)	... ml.	... ml.	... per 100 ml.
Cl.welchii reaction	... ml.	... ml.	...

### REPORT ON THE RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS OF WATER SAMPLE.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a minute trace of zinc. The hardness of the water is moderate and its content of mineral and saline constituents is not considered excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality.

These results indicate a water which, from the aspect of the chemical analysis, is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for drinking and domestic uses.

20th December, 1963.





BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT ON A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Nature of Sample : Tap at 29, Audley Road, Saffron Walden.

Date of collection : 5. 2. 63.

Date of arrival : 5. 2. 63.

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R E P O R T.

Date of Report: 7.2.63.

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 24 hours 37°C. aerobically 0 per ml.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C.  
0 per 100 ml.

Probable number of Bact. coli (type I) 0 per 100 ml.

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Remarks :-

Highly satisfactory.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RECEIVED  
JAN 10 1964

TO THE DIRECTOR  
OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

R E P O R T  
of the  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
For the Year 1963.





REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER.

Summary of Visits and Inspections recorded during the Year :-

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED .. .. .	41
TOTAL INSPECTIONS RECORDED .. .. .	1,338

Public Health.

Public Health Act .. .. .	91
Re-inspections .. .. .	52
Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	4
Premises affected with insect pests .. .. .	5
Drainage and conservancy .. .. .	19
Smoke abatement : Visits .. .. .	13
Observations .. .. .	2
Noise Abatement .. .. .	6
Miscellaneous Visits .. .. .	65

Housing.

Housing Act .. .. .	15
Re-inspections .. .. .	27
Miscellaneous .. .. .	44

Water Supply.

Inspections and investigations .. .. .	19
Visits re: Water Sampling .. .. .	138

Food & Drugs Act.

Meat Inspections at Slaughterhouses .. .. .	439
Inspection of Food .. .. .	34
Inspections of Food Premises .. .. .	67
Inspections of Slaughterhouses .. .. .	9

Infectious Disease.

Enquiries .. .. .	11
Re-visits .. .. .	5
Disinfections .. .. .	2
Shops Act Inspections .. .. .	4
Factories Act Inspections .. .. .	7
Pet Animals Act .. .. .	2
Rodent Control .. .. .	46
Waste Foods Order .. .. .	1
Visits in connection with :-	
Applications for Council accommodation .. .. .	41
Tenancies of Council accommodation .. .. .	170



## ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Informal notices served requiring the remedy of :-

i.	defects at dwellinghouses	..	..	..	..	7
ii.	repair or renewal of sanitary conveniences, improvement or clearing of drainage systems				..	12
iii.	removal of offensive matter	..	..	..	..	3
iv.	unsatisfactory well-water supply and precautions suggested to consumers	..	..	..	..	6

Informal notices complied with in respect of :-

i.	defects at dwelling-houses	..	..	..	..	10
ii.	repair or renewal of sanitary conveniences, improvement or clearing of drainage systems				..	11
iii.	removal of offensive matter	..	..	..	..	3

Formal notices served requiring remedy of defects  
at dwelling-houses

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Formal notices complied with in respect  
of defects at dwellinghouses

..	..	..	..	..	1
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## DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

Soon after commencement of their tenancy the occupants of a house were most concerned on finding insects which they were certain in their own minds to be bed-bugs. The house was carefully examined but as the occupants had disinfested the house themselves and also re-decorated throughout, no definite evidence of bed-bugs was found. However, in order to prevent risk of possible infestation, the house was sprayed throughout with a suitable insecticide. A few weeks later the house came vacant and being an ideal time to disinfest the house it was sprayed throughout again. By this action it was hoped to ensure there was no risk of the next occupants having any misgivings on taking the tenancy. The new tenants were informed of the action taken and the reasons for same. On visiting several weeks later it was confirmed that no insects whatsoever had been found in the house.

Another house which came vacant showed evidence of an infestation by bed-bugs at sometime and was also sprayed throughout with an insecticide.

One house was lightly infested with cockroaches and was treated at



the request of the tenant.

In certain other cases where the presence of insect vermin was suspected a suitable insecticide was provided and a sprayer supplied on loan. The occupants could then themselves treat their premises at regular intervals where this was warranted in the case of certain resistant vermin.

In several other cases advice was given on request where certain other insects were found in premises. These insects were such that the Council were under no obligation to treat as they presented no danger to health but instead were the cause of annoyance and/or damage to goods or structures. Wasps and wasps nests come into this category and, although under no obligation to do so, arrangements are in force where wasps nests are destroyed by a Council employee. A flat charge of 10 shillings for each nest destroyed is payable by the person requesting this service and he is also responsible for providing ladders where these are necessary to reach a wasps nest that would otherwise be inaccessible.

Wasps nests in roadside banks and other public places were also destroyed whenever they were found to exist.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE ENQUIRIES.

11 enquiries were made in connection with infectious diseases. Action mainly consisted of advising the persons concerned as to ways and means of preventing the spread of infection to their families and the public at large. Disinfection was carried out as and when necessary.

#### CARAVAN SITES and CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

The use of one site was discontinued leaving one site only with one caravan stationed upon it. This caravan was occupied by a person living alone and employed as a permanent employee of the farm on which the caravan was stationed. Conditions were satisfactory.





## ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, etc.

### Repair of Dwellings.

The routine inspection of houses which appeared to be unfit for human habitation but repairable at reasonable expense was discontinued as all likely houses had been inspected and dealt with during the preceding 3 years.

2 informal and 2 formal notices were served requiring repairs and improvements at dwellinghouses. 4 notices were complied with and 3 were withdrawn due to change of owner or altered circumstances. Of the notices withdrawn 2 of the houses concerned are in the process of modernisation and improvement and in the remaining case the tenant was offered alternative accommodation by the owner and the house will remain vacant until such time as it is modernised and improved or demolished by the owner.

8 notices were outstanding at the end of the year and of these repairs at 3 of the houses concerned were known to be substantially complete, 4 were awaiting commencement of work in connection with approved improvement grants. In the remaining case the tenant had decided to accept alternative accommodation to be provided by the owner when his present house would remain vacant until repaired or demolished.

### Demolition, closure, etc., of unfit houses.

The occupants of 4 dwellings at Freshwell Gardens were re-housed by the Council and the houses were demolished during December, 1963. 9 houses remained to be dealt with in Freshwell Gardens and 2 were made subject to Closing Orders when they became vacant.

One remaining house in a block of five condemned houses in Debden Road also came vacant and was made subject to a Closing Order.

8 houses occupied by 7 families in Fairycroft Road were declared to be in a Clearance Area and are to be dealt with.

2 families were also re-housed by the Council from condemned houses within the districts of other local authorities at Sawston and Catmere End.

The completion of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme is now in sight and I list below the properties not already mentioned which remained to be dealt with as at the end of 1963 :-

- 8, Debden Road.
- 30, Debden Road. (Closed 10th April, 1964).
- 83, Castle Street.
- 87, Castle Street.
- Nos. 6,7,8,9,10 & 12/13, Freshwell Gardens. (No.8 Closed 8th May, 1964).
- Nos. 3 & 4, Copt Hall Buildings (No.4 Closed 10th April, 1964).
- Nos. 9,10 & 14, Mount Pleasant Cottages.

The occupants of the majority of these dwellings are of retirement age and in order to complete the Slum Clearance Programme there is an urgent need for the erection of further Council dwellings for elderly persons.



### Overcrowding.

No cases of statutory overcrowding were recorded during the year and the only known case from preceding years was removed from the register when the family concerned moved to other more suitable accommodation.

### General.

A total of 31 Council Dwellings and 55 Private Dwellings were completed and occupied for the first time. At the end of the year there were approximately 2,889 occupied dwellings of all types.

### FACTORIES and OUTWORKERS.

6 inspections were made of premises registered as factories and notice was given in the case of one factory where the male and female sanitary conveniences were defective and in need of repair, renewal and cleansing.

Only 1 person was registered as an outworker and 1 inspection was made of an outworkers premises.

### SHOPS ACT, 1950.

4 inspections were made under this Act but no action was necessary.

### CLEAN AIR.

2 smoke observations and 13 visits were made in this connection and 8 of these visits were concerning heating plant which is fired by waste lubricating oil and which had previously given rise to complaint due to the emission of oily smuts. The plant was further modified and conditions improved but doubt still exists as to the use of such fuel and whether or not it can continue to be used without risk of nuisance to residents living near the premises concerned.

Both laundries in the Town were observed to be emitting dark smoke on occasions and the stokers were interviewed. One laundry later replaced their steam-raising plant with a new oil-fired installation and there were no further emissions of smoke.

Complaints were also received in connection with the repeated burning of refuse in the garden of a house and at a small private refuse tip. These complaints were easily and satisfactorily rectified by the persons





responsible when contacted by myself.

At the request of Essex County Council it was decided to instal and operate apparatus for the daily measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air. Results are forwarded to the County Council and to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for the purpose of the national survey of atmospheric pollution.

The site for the apparatus needed to be chosen with some care and on the advice of the D.S.I.R. was installed in a top floor room of the Town Hall, being the building most suitable and conveniently accessible from the Municipal Offices.

After a trial period results were first provided on and from the 29th October, 1963. It is at present too early to report on the level of atmospheric pollution in Saffron Walden but details will be given in future Annual Reports.

#### NOISE ABATEMENT.

6 visits were made in this connection as the result of requests for advice or assistance to abate unreasonable noise.

The majority of complaints concerned noise of a domestic nature and, for example, included the following :-

(a) annoyance and loss of sleep due to a neighbour said to be using a radio from 11.00 p.m. at night until 5.00 a.m. in the morning.

(b) a similar case but the use of a radio until 1.00 a.m.

(c) from several householders - noise during the evenings and at week-ends from the home of one of six youths who had formed a group & where the six met to practise together with various musical instruments.

These matters were fairly easily remedied by discussing the complaints with the persons alleged to be at fault and receiving their co-operation. In the case of (c) above, the group arranged to practise in a hall in a less populated part of the Town and no further complaints were received.

One complaint was, in addition to other matters, in respect of noise from machinery and engines running at industrial premises. After discussions with a representative of the management it was agreed that the machinery be re-sited and baffles erected to reduce the intensity of the noise. This was in hand at the end of 1963.



## FOOD PREMISES and FOOD INSPECTION.

### Food Premises.

There are 90 food premises and an average of 18 food vehicles and stalls operating in the Borough. The types are as follows :-

Restaurants and Cafes .. .. .	9
School and factory canteens .. .. .	9
Hotels and Public Houses .. .. .	22
Butchers .. .. .	6
Bakehouses .. .. .	3
Bakers and Confectioners shops .. .. .	4
Wet Fish .. .. .	2
Wet and Fried Fish .. .. .	2
Fried Fish .. .. .	1
Grocers .. .. .	12
General stores (grocery, sweets, etc.) .. .. .	12
Sweet Factory .. .. .	1
Sweet Shops .. .. .	5
Green-grocers .. .. .	2
Mobile butchers shops .. .. .	5
Fish Stalls .. .. .	1
Mobile Fish and Chip Fryers .. .. .	1
Sweet Stalls .. .. .	1
Mobile Grocery shops .. .. .	2
Fruit and Vegetable stalls .. .. .	3 (average).
Mobile greengrocers .. .. .	1
Poultry Stall .. .. .	1
Ice-cream vehicles .. .. .	3

12 of the above premises continued to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed or preserved food. A total of 34 premises were registered under Section 158 of the Essex County Council Act, 1933, for the sale and storage of ice-cream or similar commodity. No ice-cream is manufactured in the Borough.

The general standard of food premises continued to be satisfactory and the trend to modernise and structurally improve various food shops continued as during previous years. The improvement of premises and the use of modern durable materials attractive to the eye enable them to be comparatively easily cleaned and maintained in a hygienic condition. In addition more amenable conditions are provided for the staff which in itself is important as happy and interested employees are more likely to handle food in the proper manner, as compared with staff who are disinterested and tend to need greater supervision to ensure they do not adopt bad habits and a lack of care in the handling of food. As I have mentioned on another occasion, the standard of food handling can generally be judged according to the person in



charge of the food premises, if he or she is obviously fully conscious of the obligations to the purchaser the other staff will be kept up to the necessary standard. There are many examples of good management in the Borough to confirm my views.

Food handling as a whole was generally satisfactory but, regrettably, instances of bad handling still arise and are often due to lack of thought by the person concerned who, until warned, does not appear to appreciate what may result from their actions, or lack of same, as appropriate.

67 inspections of food premises of all types were made during the year.

Food Inspection.

18 visits were made for the purpose of examining various foodstuffs to determine whether or not they were fit for human consumption. In all cases the food was surrendered voluntarily and was subsequently destroyed.

The types and quantities of food surrendered were as follows :-

<u>Tinned Food.</u>		<u>Other Food.</u>	
Meat	120½ lbs.	Boiled sweets	84 lbs.
Fruit	94 lbs.	Frozen Ox kidneys	56 lbs.
Vegetables	62 lbs.	Frozen Liver	10 lbs.
Fish	14½ lbs.		
Preserves	6½ lbs.		
Milk	10½ pints.		

16 other visits were also made to inspect various foodstuffs to advise as to their suitability for use.





## MEAT INSPECTION.

The numbers of animals slaughtered for food in the Borough continued to increase as compared with 1962 and it is estimated that 3.8% more carcase meat was produced.

As compared with the year 1955, the year I took up appointment with the Council, the following comparative figures indicate the growth in the meat inspection aspect of my duties. A more accurate assessment may be obtained by estimating the carcase meat produced which for 1963 is approximately 55.8% up on the year 1955.

Comparative figures are as follows :-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Goats.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
1955.	475	1724	704	40	-	2943
1956.	627	2626	544	36	-	3823
1957.	550	2599	470	41	3	3663
1958.	519	2818	813	15	3	4168
1959.	398	2422	1133	22	-	3975
1960.	615	3041	1038	23	1	4718
1961.	706	2234	1127	23	-	4090
1962.	721	2588	1058	15	1	4383
1963.	763	2617	1101	10	-	4491

Every animal slaughtered at either of the two slaughterhouses was inspected before release for human consumption.

The percentage of animals where part of the carcase or organs were rejected as being unfit for human consumption continued much the same as during recent years.

Comparative amounts of meat and offal rejected are as follows :-

1955.	1 ton.	16 cwts.	0 qrs.	5 lbs.
1956.	2 tons.	4 cwts.	2 qrs.	9 lbs.
1957.	1 ton.	19 cwts.	2 qrs.	3 lbs.
1958.	2 tons.	6 cwts.	2 qrs.	9 lbs.
1959.	1 ton.	11 cwts.	0 qrs.	13 lbs.
1960.	2 tons.	2 cwts.	3 qrs.	22 lbs.
1961.	1 ton.	7 cwts.	0 qrs.	5 lbs.
1962.	1 ton.	8 cwts.	1 qr.	26 lbs.
1963.	1 ton.	10 cwts.	3 qrs.	23 lbs.

These amounts represent only a very minute proportion of the carcase meat and offal released as fit for human consumption.



As was anticipated in my report for 1962, several changes regarding the meat inspection service provided by local authorities came into effect on and from 1st October, 1963, in consequence of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

The main changes were as follows :-

1. The requirement that every local authority shall arrange for every animal slaughtered within their district for human consumption to be inspected in accordance with the Regulations.

A 100% inspection of animals slaughtered within the Borough has been maintained for many years so this requirement caused no difficulties.

2. A legal obligation that the inspection of animals be in accordance with instructions included in the Regulations. Such small difficulties that arose mainly concerned the occupiers of the slaughterhouses with regard to identifying certain offal with the carcass from which it originated. It is probably not generally realised that the meat inspector is now made liable to penalties if he fails to inspect animals for human consumption in the manner prescribed by the Regulations.

3. The marking of carcasses which after inspection in accordance with the Regulations were considered fit for human consumption.

Stamps are used which show the name of the Council as being the local authority responsible for the inspection and also code numbers which indicate who carried out the inspection and at which slaughterhouse.

4. Power to make charges for the inspections at rates not exceeding scales listed in the Regulations.

It was decided to make maximum charges permitted for meat inspection commencing on 21st October, 1963, namely 2s. 6d. for each horse or bovine animal other than a calf; 9d. for each calf or pig; 6d. for each sheep, lamb or goat.

These charges are expected to produce approximately £220 per annum.

#### Slaughterhouse Facilities.

Conditions at both slaughterhouses continued to be satisfactory. Decorations and minor repair and improvement works were carried out at both premises at my request.

#### General.

The work of meat inspection continued smoothly as during previous years. The ready co-operation and willingness to assist so freely offered by the management and staff at both slaughterhouses helped to a large degree to this end. My thanks are again due to all concerned.

A total of 439 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection.





## WATER SUPPLIES.

### Main supplies.

The routine sampling of the mains water supply continued as before and samples were normally collected weekly from various points within the Borough. In addition to the collection of samples from points in the Town and the three villages samples were also collected from various other points and, in particular, where the main supply came to a dead end and the flow and use of water is comparatively small.

Prior to the Lee Valley Water Company taking control of the Council's water undertaking on 1st October, 1963, samples were also taken at regular intervals of water direct from the bore prior to any treatment or purification.

All samples of the main supply were satisfactory with the exception of

(a) two samples from the Water Tower, Swards End, collected during April, 1963, and which were just below standard. The reason was not found but the rate of chlorination was slightly increased and all further samples were satisfactory.

(b) two samples of water supplied via the Water Tower, Little Walden, collected September/October, 1963, and one sample collected from Little Walden September, 1963, but supplied direct from Town. At the time these reports were available the Lee Valley Water Company had taken over these supplies and were accordingly informed of the results. In the case of the first two reports it was suspected that surface water was entering the holding reservoir at the Little Walden pumping station and causing slight contamination of the supply. The Chief Chemist of the Water Company was informed of the details with which he agreed and work to prevent future contamination was put in hand. With regard to the other unsatisfactory report this could not be accounted for and further samples were satisfactory.

### Well supplies.

Four wells providing water supplies to 8 dwellings and 1 small factory continued in use and, as routine, were sampled either at monthly or quarterly intervals according to the results of samples in the past.

Two of the deep wells in use provided unsatisfactory samples, over a period of several months in one case and two months in the other.

In the first case the well was contaminated as the result of inadequate means of drainage from a large number of newly erected pig sties. During the time remedial work was in hand and samples were unsatisfactory all consumers were advised to boil all drinking water until informed to the contrary.

In the other case it was not possible to examine the internal structure of the well but due to the nature of the reports on the samples contamination of a vegetable nature i.e. decayed timber etc. was suspected. The consumers of water from this well were also advised to boil all drinking water until informed to the contrary.

The other two wells were satisfactory.





Three disused wells were also sampled on request where there was a possibility of using the water if it was satisfactory. All samples were unsatisfactory and although in two cases there was only minor contamination the owners were advised against use of these wells as a mains water supply was already available.

#### Municipal Swimming Bath.

Samples were highly satisfactory and equal to water direct from the main supply.

#### Paddling Pool.

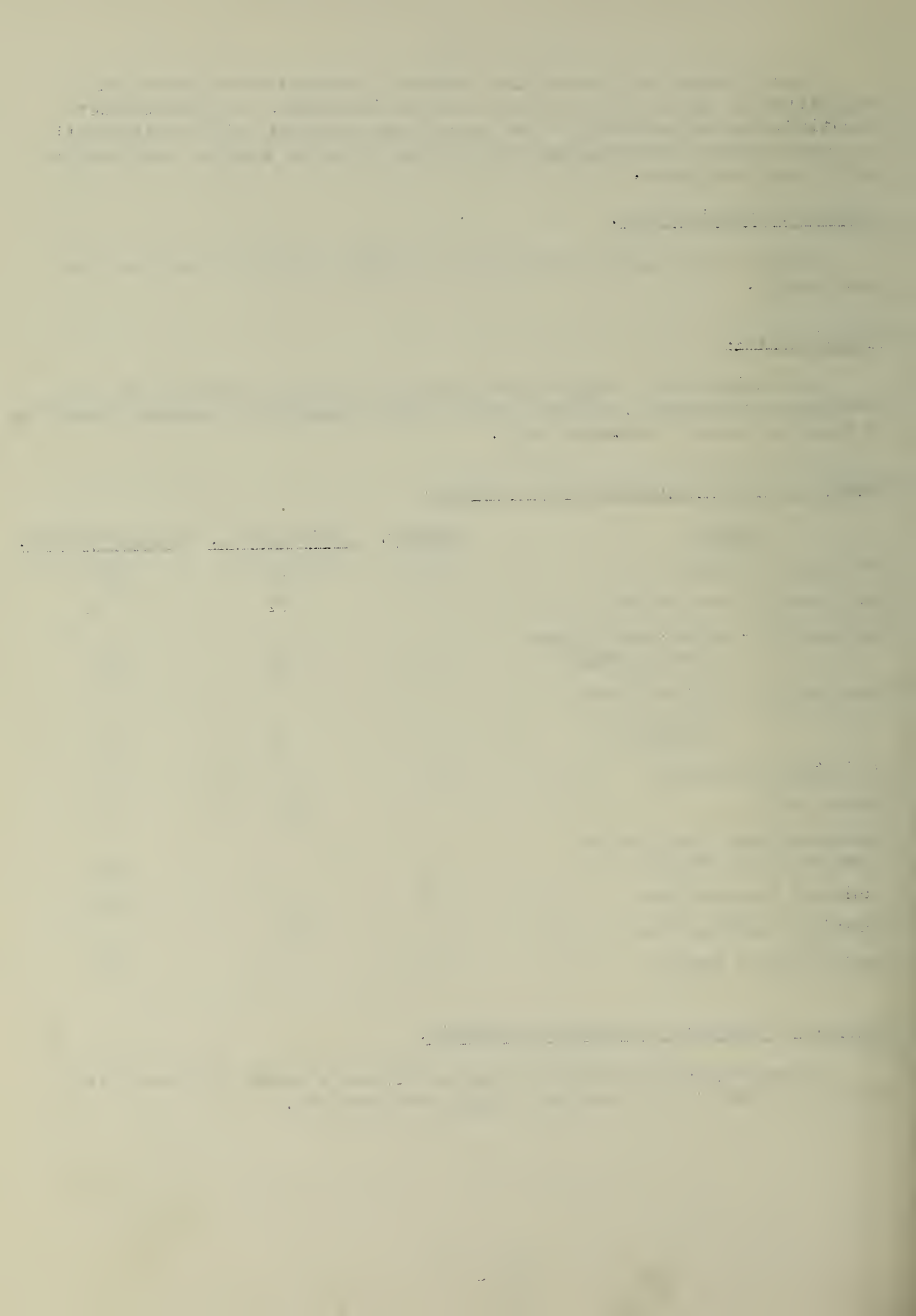
As anticipated, a sample from this pool was unsatisfactory and, as previously recommended, children should not be permitted to immerse themselves in this pool as in a swimming bath.

#### Summary of Bacteriological Samples taken.

<u>Source.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Main supply - Town Area	27	27	Nil
Main supply - Swards End	24	22	2
Main supply - Audley End Village and District	23	23	Nil
Main supply - Little Walden			
Direct	7	6	1
Indirect	7	5	2
Well Supplies in use.	23	16	7
Disused wells	4	Nil	4
Untreated water from bore at Municipal Waterworks.	9	9	Nil
Municipal Swimming Pool	2	2	Nil
Municipal Paddling Pool	1	Nil	1
Rural District Supply	4	4	Nil

#### Samples for Chemical and Mineral Analysis.

A sample collected from the main supply and a sample collected from a deep well at Shire Hill Farm were highly satisfactory.



## RODENT CONTROL.

The number of infestations reported or found on survey were about average during the year and would have probably been less than usual if repeated infestations had not occurred on a particular new housing site. Besides infestations around occupied houses on this site it was found that rats were being harboured in houses under construction and it was considered rats were drawn to these houses from surrounding farm land during cold weather. A farm building not too far distant from the building site was found to be heavily infested with rats and was treated by the Council's Rodent Operator but sporadic infestations still occurred at the new houses.

Full co-operation was received from the builder concerned but there was little that could be done other than bait at regular intervals in and around the houses and also from permanent baiting points. On any large building site there will be a number of open drain connections and as a result rats will either enter or leave the Town sewers quite easily. The sewers in the locality of this site were also treated at intervals in addition to the normal sewer treatment and takes of bait were recorded.

As a result of notification or routine survey a total of 138 premises or land areas were found to be infested with rats during the year and 2 with mice. A total of 173 treatments or re-treatments were carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

A routine treatment of the Town sewers was carried out during April and May and bait was laid in 93 inspection chambers situated at various points over the whole sewered area. As a result poison bait was laid and taken at 13 inspection chambers of which 8 were situated on or near the building site already referred to above.

The routine treatment of the Council's refuse tip continued at regular intervals and ensured the rat population was kept as low as possible.



## HOUSING APPLICATIONS and TENANCIES.

The number of new applications for Council accommodation was 76 as compared with 81 in the previous year.

A summary of applications outstanding at the end of the year is as follows :-

Applications from :

Single persons .. .. .	9	(10)
Single elderly persons .. .. .	39	(45)
Married elderly couples .. .. .	35	(46)
Married couples with :		
No children .. .. .	38	(42)
One child .. .. .	46	(47)
Two children (same sex) .. .. .	31	(21)
Two children (opposite sex) .. .. .	18	(20)
Three children (same sex) .. .. .	4	(4)
Three children (opposite sexes) .. .. .	8	(6)
Four children (same sex) .. .. .	1	(3)
Four children (opposite sexes) .. .. .	2	(4)
Five children (opposite sexes) .. .. .	2	(1)
Total Applicants	233	(249)

(Figures in brackets refer to 1962).

92 names were withdrawn from the list of applicants for the following reasons :-

Purchased own houses .. .. .	7
Found other accommodation .. .. .	11
Removed from District .. .. .	7
Miscellaneous reasons .. .. .	14
Granted tenancies .. .. .	53

The remaining 29 dwellings for elderly persons, the two 3 bedroom houses and the Wardens house at Four Acres were completed and occupied during the year and 21 existing dwellings came vacant.

The reasons for the existing dwellings coming vacant are as follows :-

Tenants transferred to Four Acres .. .. .	8
Left District .. .. .	5
Moved to Private accommodation .. .. .	4
Through old age, illness or death .. .. .	2
Tenants purchased own accommodation .. .. .	1
Tenants evicted .. .. .	1





The erection of 44 dwellings for general applicants commenced during the Autumn of 1963 and, although several months will pass before they are completed, it is hoped these dwellings will substantially reduce the waiting list for accommodation.

Council accommodation occupied during the year was as follows :-

	<u>Families</u>
New accommodation let for the first time :	
(a) to applicants .. .. .	19
(b) to applicants displaced from condemned houses	5
(c) to transferred Council tenants .. ..	7
Existing accommodation let :	
(a) to applicants .. .. .	21
(b) families displaced from condemned houses ..	1
(c) to transferred Council tenants .. ..	10
Tenants allowed to change tenancies with :	
(a) other tenants of the Council .. .. .	10
(b) tenants of other local authorities .. ..	-
	<hr/>
New tenancies	73
	<hr/> <hr/>

Council owned accommodation at the end of the year consisted of the following :-

	<u>Pre-war.</u>	<u>Post-war.</u>
4 bedroom houses	2	18
3 bedroom houses	160	376
2 bedroom houses	-	18
2 bedroom flats	-	44
2 bedroom Arcon bungalows	-	20
Bed-sitting room flats	16	-
<u>For elderly persons.</u>		
2 bedroom flats	-	30
2 bedroom bungalows	-	8
1 bedroom bungalows	-	2
1 bedroom flats	-	18
Bed-sitting room flats	-	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	178 pre-war dwellings.	540 post-war dwellings
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

41 visits were made in connection with housing applications and 170 visits in connection with matters affecting Council tenants.



DEFECTS REMEDIED AND NUISANCES ABATED.

(Does not include Shops, Factories or Food Premises).

General.

Accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Smoke nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	1

Drainage.

Obstructed drains cleared	..	..	..	..	5
Drains repaired or improved	..	..	..	..	6
Water-closets repaired, improved or re-constructed	..	..	..	..	4
Flushing apparatus provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	3
Sinks provided for the first time	..	..	..	..	3

Water Supply.

Mains supply provided in houses	..	..	..	..	3
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Repairs to Dwellinghouses.

Chimneys re-constructed or repaired	..	..	..	..	3
External brickwork and rendering repaired - houses	..	..	..	..	3
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	5
Rainwater pipes and gutters repaired, renewed or provided	..	..	..	..	1
Floors renewed or repaired - rooms	..	..	..	..	4
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired - rooms	..	..	..	..	1
Dampness remedied - rooms	..	..	..	..	8
Doors and windows repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	11
Lighting and ventilation improved - rooms	..	..	..	..	10
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	3
Staircases and steps repaired	..	..	..	..	4
Yard paving repaired or renewed - houses	..	..	..	..	7
Yard paving provided with means of drainage	..	..	..	..	1
Food stores provided	..	..	..	..	2
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	1



FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sect. 1,2,3,4 & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority.	3	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	51	5	1	-
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	54	6	1	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector      By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil





Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134).

Section 133.

No. of out-workers in August  
list required by Sect.133 (1)(c)

No. of cases of default in  
sending lists to Council

No. of prosecutions for  
failure to supply lists.

Section 134.

No. of instances of work in  
unwholesome premises.

Notices served.

Prosecutions.

Nature of Work.	
Wearing Apparel.	
Making etc.	Cleaning & washing.
1	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-



MEAT INSPECTION.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	763	Nil	10	1101	2617	Nil
Number inspected	763	Nil	10	1101	2617	Nil
<u>all diseases and</u> <u>conditions except</u> <u>tuberculosis and</u> <u>typhlocerco.</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	6	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	103	Nil	1	27	389	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	13.5%	Nil	20.0%	2.5%	15.1%	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	67	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.6%	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis.</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

